

The Scranton Tribune

PUBLISHED DAILY IN SCRANTON, PA., BY THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY. E. P. KINGSBURY, GENERAL MANAGER. NEW YORK OFFICE: TRIBUNE BUILDING, FRANK S. GRAY, MANAGER.

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 22, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Governor: DANIEL H. HASTINGS, OF CENTRAL. For Lieutenant Governor: WALTER LYON, OF ALLEGHENY. For Auditor General: AMOS H. MYLIN, OF LANCASTER. For Secretary of Internal Affairs: JAMES W. LATTA, OF PHILADELPHIA. For Commissioner of Labor: GALEUSHA A. GROW, OF BERKSHIRE. For Commissioner of Agriculture: GEORGE F. HUFF, OF WESTMORELAND. Election Time, Nov. 6.

"THE BALL has just begun to roll in Scranton," is Mr. A. W. Dickson's pithy method of expressing a patent truth. "If every pound of coal should be exhausted here in the next twenty years our city would yet be the premier city of her class."

What of Scranton's Future?

At this moment of business reinvigoration it may not be amiss to take brief and hasty note of some of the reasons for believing that the next few years hold in store for Scranton unexpected growth, progress and prosperity. In the first place, bear in mind that the first resource which called this live city into existence—its invaluable anthracite deposits—yet remains, appreciated in value as it diminishes in quantity and forming a staple product which must for years bring money and business to our very doors.

Then, too, the culm problem, so long deemed insoluble, is daily achieving practical and successful settlement in the utilization of this still almost illimitable waste product as an industrial fuel. Let it not be forgotten, in calculating this factor in Scranton's future, that the march of applied electricity, signalized locally in the extraordinary recent growth of systems of trolley car propulsion, is only just beginning, and it was started in Scranton of all places upon a scale of greatest magnitude, because here of all places in the anthracite region, power is cheapest and the number of available passengers greatest. The physical law of gravitation applies strikingly in the world of business. The larger bodies attract the smaller; each new avenue of transportation centering in the metropolis of Northeastern Pennsylvania, while it may quicken the pulses of suburban trade, will surely drain the bulk of the benefits into our city; and add immensely both to its population and to its commerce. What is true of electricity as applied to rapid transit will soon be true of electricity in other applications. With our culm banks offering boundless inducements, it needs only the return of business confidence to release many enterprises from locations now rendered objectionable to sites in this vicinity, where cheap fuel and convenient transportation comprise magnets of irresistible power.

Confidence begets confidence. The strong faith in Scranton's future which is being manifested, even during a season of panic, by Scranton investors who are preparing to endow our city with palatial hotels, magnificent office buildings and a vast number of beautiful private dwellings will not be lost upon the outside world. The public spirit which is equipping Scranton with new bridges, new parks, new statues commemorating the achievements of distinguished men, new public societies, and new institutions of learning will not be overlooked by residents of other cities desirous of bettering themselves. There are numerous advantages which wins for our musicians medals and fame in international song competitions; for our marksmen supremacy at the most prominent rifle ranges; for our militia regiment primacy among all the organizations of citizen-soldiers in the United States; and—even if it be said by one of them—for our newspapers honorable rating among the inland journals of the country will not fail to impress those anxious to "get in the swim."

These things are but a few of the many reasons that occur to mind in support of the proposition that Scranton is nearing a period of new and substantial development. The growth of cities corresponds closely to the growth of their individual inhabitants. There is a period of mastication and then a period of digestion and assimilation. In an earlier day Scranton bit off so large a quantity of business obligations that it won for her, among envious rivals, the name of the "city of mort-

gages." It was claimed by our detractors that this meal could not be digested; that the "bottom would fall out of our inflated boom." The persons who once uttered such evil prophecies have lived to see their fears disproved. They have lived to see these obligations honestly met and canceled; this "inflation" filled out by solid and substantial municipal bone and muscle; this banquet of indebtedness assimilated and made a nutritive part of the city's progress. We are now ready for another bite. The experiences of the past have been useful in teaching us the limits of our capacity. We shall observe these limits and not abuse them. Whatever growth now comes will be solid and compact from the start. But our capacity for such growth, gauged and found not wanting even in a twelve-month of exceptional business depression, will, now that the general cloud is lifting, be found adequate to the realization of all reasonable expectations and gratifying to every one who has had consistent and material faith in this city's future.

There is abundant ground, Colonel McClure, for condemning the Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania without resort to scandal or personal abuse.

Democracy Its Own Destroyer.

There is a studied effort on the part of the Democratic press throughout the country, now that what Mr. Cleveland called the perfidious and dishonorable senate tariff bill has been passed, to tie itself blindly to that measure's coat tails, in the hope that in spite of its "perfidy and dishonor" the bill will lift the country out of the business sink-hole into which Democratic incompetency had plunged it; and with it lift up the bedraggled and disconsolate Democracy, as well. This effort is well indicated by the Democratic Rochester Herald, which concludes a strong editorial prediction of better times with these significant words:

"We shall not do our Republican friends the injustice of thinking that they would regret an extensive and genuine revival of business before the presidential election of 1896. They are doubtless as anxious as the Democrats to see prosperity generally restored. But there can be no doubt that their political calculations for 1896 include a theory that such restoration will not take place. In this they are likely to be the victims of a serious error. It is probable that they will profit politically from the hard times in the elections of 1894; but unless all present signs and all comparisons with the past are misleading, the developments of the following two years will rob them of their main political reliance."

The "main political reliance" of the Republican party is the knowledge of its own competency and of its enemy's perpetual incompetency. This knowledge does not depend merely upon self-pride. It is based on vivid demonstration. The Democratic party has passionately declared tariff protection fraudulent and unconstitutional, and then, by its own admissions, has reduced that fraud and that unconstitutionality only 6 per cent. If business revives permanently after this reduction, it will be not because that reduction was so great, but because it was so slight. It is the "perfidiousness" and the "dishonor" of the new tariff, as viewed by Democracy's own leader, that gives the business interests of the country new hope and confidence. It was because, forgetting history, they feared the Democratic party would not exhibit "perfidy and dishonor" in other words because they feared it would fulfill its pledge to "root up, tear, pull down and exterminate" tariff protection as an economic policy, that those interests had previously lost hope and confidence and had sustained the costliest panic in our annals.

Militant and enthusiastic Republicanism accepts the recent object lesson of Democracy's intrinsic unfitness merely as a fortune of war, and not as a necessary condition of successful battle. It knew, without this new demonstration, that its enemy was politically dangerous only when in an evanescent minority; and that it would provide its own funeral accessories when once elevated to temporary control. If good times return in the next two years—and we hope and believe they will—they will simply afford another contrast between the prosperity assured by continued protection and the frightful havoc wrought by threatened free trade; they will simply be a new proof that the Republican policy is best.

IT TAKES beef as well as brains to run for congress in Kentucky. We learn from a Georgetown dispatch that it is the intention of the Hon. W. C. Owens, who just now is opposing the Hon. William C. P. Breckinridge in his aspirations for a vindication, to hold a monster barbecue today in the vicinity of the naughty colonel's home. Ten beefs, 1,500 pounds of mutton, 1,000 gallons of Bourbon and 5,000 loaves of bread have been prepared to feed the crowd. The women of the district interested in the defeat of Breckinridge will furnish a dinner for 2,500 persons. There are numerous advantages of the barbecue style of campaign. It beats feeding the intellect and starving the body by what in Kentucky would be called at least "a jugful." A barbecue or two in Lackawanna county would not be a dull experiment. We have had pretty nearly everything else.

IN THE Gallitzin school case Judge Barker, of Ebensburg, has decided that there is nothing in the constitution or laws of this state or in the decisions of any court in the United States that would warrant him in announcing as an abstract proposition that it was a violation of the law or an infringement upon the rights of conscience of any one for members of the Order of Sisters of St. Joseph, or any similar order, to teach in the public schools in the garb of their order in the absence of evidence that sectarian instruction had been imparted or sectarian influence attempted. This decision arose from the fact that for some years the school directors of Gallitzin borough, which contains about 350

Catholic families and fifty Protestant families, have employed sisters as teachers in some of the public schools. Last fall they employed six sisters and two other teachers. They taught until April, when certain citizens obtained a preliminary injunction, in an effort to dispute the right of nuns, as nuns, to teach in the public schools. The decision is doubtless in accord with the law; nevertheless, it will hardly be contended by liberal-minded Catholics that the wearing of sectarian garb or use of sectarian influences of any kind by teachers in the public schools would be a wise policy, take it year in and year out. It is now too late a day to uphold that which might needlessly engender sectarian strife.

THE SCRANTON board of trade is doubtless competent to adjust any details that might arise touching the proposition to insist it in a new building. Assuming this to be the case, we think it will be admitted that there is need of such a building. The present quarters are clearly inadequate for their present purpose. An association representing the business thrift and progress of the third community in Pennsylvania should be provided, in some manner, with a home befitting its dignity.

THE POLITICAL POT.

A Stroudsburg dispatch to the Philadelphia Record says that Congressman Howard Mitchell, of Easton, will not be a candidate for re-nomination. The nominee in all probability be Dr. Shull, ex-state senator of Monroe, or Joseph Hart, of Pike, both of whom are personal friends of Mr. Mitchell. The general conference will be held at Millport, Pike county, on Aug. 29. A Washington special to the Philadelphia Press explains this move by Mitchell: "There is a pretty severe contest on in Mitchell's district, and while he could probably control the delegates from his own county of Northampton, the other counties in his district have each a candidate, and each one is clamoring for the nomination on the plea that Northampton has had the office longer than she is entitled to. Mr. Mitchell may go into the contest, but if he does so will be against his will. It is understood that he desires the nomination of Dr. Shull, ex-state senator in Monroe county, or Joseph Hart, of Pike county. Both gentlemen, Mr. Mitchell says, are his personal friends and the nomination of either would be in favor of the tariff. When the time arrives it is believed that he will exercise his influence in favor of Mr. Hart, of Pike."

"For the sake of the remnant of his party that is clinging to his skirts in the Democratic hope that he is the savior of the Democracy in Pennsylvania, we trust," says the Philadelphia Press, "that Commodore Sigsbee is not about to turn cuckoo at this stage of the funeral procession. Yet there he is in the act of refusing to say anything on the new tariff—its tariff for which the commodore has lifted up his voice and flourished his gull for long and weary months; the tariff—not for revenue but for the trusts for which, metaphorically, the commodore fought, bled and didn't die. Why is this? Can it be that Commodore Sigsbee is in the act of signaling from Gray Gables; or is it because he is a candidate, or because he is waiting, like the sated, conscientious editor that he is, to see how the cat jumps, and then rip the eternal daylight out of those responsible for party perfidy and dishonor?"

"I have had the good fortune in my time to hear three amazing speeches that were speeches," said a well known Scrantonian yesterday. "One was George B. Orady's nomination of Hastings for governor, and some of our conflicts have been nearly as disgraceful as were the contests of olden times between the Federalists and Republicans under Adams and Jefferson. Fortunately we have outgrown all such political methods, and Pennsylvania will this year give to the country a campaign of unusual earnestness and yet a model of dignity and respectability. Whatever may be the result of the contest, neither of the candidates, nor any of their leading supporters, will have occasion to regret the methods adopted to promote the success of their respective favorites." Let us have peace and respectability.

The Republican congressional campaign committee has had a meeting in its headquarters open continuously from Nov. 1 last, and since that time has circulated 2,000,000 pieces of campaign literature. This work will be aided with even greater diligence from this time forward. A complete canvass has been made of every congressional district in the country and the work to be done mapped out and systematized.

The Carbonate Republican club of which Mayor Hendrick is president and A. D. Jones secretary, met last week and elected City Solicitor Stuart, George Van Keur, and Homer Baker to the coming League convention at Harrisburg. They further passed a resolution endorsing Major Warren's candidacy for the presidency of the league.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that every influential Republican club in Philadelphia will be represented at the Harrisburg convention Sept. 5, and is certain, as are all good league friends, that it will be a rousing success.

THE POLICY OF WISDOM.

Lebanon Daily News. Dr. Daniel B. Strong, of Struensee, Pa., recently wrote a letter to the SCRANTON TRIBUNE in which he proves conclusively that the interest of every Granger lies in upholding the Republican party at the next presidential election. He shows how the Democratic party since 1832 has been an advocate of slavery, state rights and free trade. The former two questions were settled positively and conclusively by the war of the Rebellion, but the latter—free trade—still remains and is the only doctrine by which the party has been enabled to keep itself going in peace. The first duty of every citizen, farmer or otherwise, in the estimation of Dr. Strong, is to "crush the free trade element" and the "Democratic party will become a disbanded army." This only can be accomplished by rallying around the standard of the Republican candidate without dividing their forces and supporting the third or Populist party.

TOM REED'S REMEDY.

New York Recorder. Tom Reed was chatting with Boutwell about the vagaries of the tariff situation. "I have a constitutional amendment to propose," said Tom. "What is it?" "I will have your support. It provides that when the president is sitting in his legislative capacity the sessions shall be open to the public." "All right," replied Boutwell, "but with the understanding that you will help me out on my amendment to the rules of the house. I think they should contain a provision that the president shall be ex-officio chairman of the committee on ways and means."

FOR DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Apportionment of Republican Representation Among the Various Districts. Pursuant to a meeting of the Republican County committee held on July 14th, 1894, the County Convention will be held on Tuesday, September 4th, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the court house at Scranton, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named offices to be voted for at the next general election to be held November 6th, 1894: Congress, Eleventh district; Judge, Forty-fifth Judicial district; sheriff, treasurer, clerk of courts, probate, district attorney, recorder of deeds, register of wills, and jury commissioner.

Vigilance committees will hold delegate elections on Saturday, September 1st, 1894, between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m. They will also give at least two days public notice of the time and place for holding said elections.

Each election district should elect at the said delegate elections, two qualified persons to serve as vigilance committee for one year, and have their names certified to, on the credentials of delegates to the County Convention.

The representation of delegates to the County Convention is based upon the vote cast last fall for Fell, candidate for judge of supreme court, he being the highest officer voted for at said state election. Under this rule the several election districts are entitled to representation as follows, viz:

Table listing election districts and their corresponding number of delegates. Includes districts like Archbald borough, Blakely borough, Benton township, etc.

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